

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY - - - MARCH 27, 1896.

Is not a good portion of the distress in the Portuguese colony due to the tendency to seek homes in Honolulu rather than go to the country districts? There is plenty of land in the country that will amply repay the expenditure of persevering labor.

The suggestion by the Senate committee that Diamond Head be given a place in the Great Seal of the Republic will meet with popular approval. There is one thing on which every man, woman and child that ever lived in the country are united—aloha for "the ever familiar and suggestive landmark, our own grand old Diamond Head."

Allusions to General Coxy in connection with the Portuguese demonstration are entirely unwarranted. On the general principle of Oriental aggression there are few Anglo-Saxons or Europeans that do not agree with the Portuguese colony. The difference of opinion is principally in the method of handling the problem that is every day becoming of more vital importance to this country.

Although a Cuban resolution passed both houses of Congress by overwhelming majorities, there seems to be a good prospect that the joint resolution will not be sent through with a rush. The slight difference in wording of the Senate and House resolutions bids fair to make an opening for many of the weak-kneed politicians to escape the responsibility of making an enemy of Spain by holding to a technicality.

Bishop Hendrix of the Methodist Church, who, after a tour through the Orient, speaks of Li Hung Chang as "the greatest living Asiatic," carried the following message from the Chinese statesman to the American people: "Say to the American people for me, to send over more men for the schools and hospitals, and I hope to be in a position to protect them." It is safe to say Li means well, notwithstanding he is not always able to carry out his desires.

The Portland Oregonian says that McKinley is going to be nominated and elected President, whether some Republicans like it or not. Evidently the editor's enthusiasm has run away with him, although there is probably no citizen of the United States better fitted to become the chief executive of the nation. If the campaign of 1896 follows in the usual political rut, it is highly probable that the name of the Republican candidate for President has not yet been brought before the public.

If it takes as long for the law makers to come to a decision on the liquor question as it has for the Liquor Commission to obtain data and agree upon a report, there is not much danger of the liquor laws being tampered with at this session of the Legislature. The present outlook is that the investigations of the Commission will result in a discussion that will be beneficial from an educational standpoint. Whether it is best at this time to inaugurate a radical change appears to be an open question.

The Legislature will have an opportunity to act upon measures aimed at the "social evil" of Honolulu. This is a matter that should be handled without gloves, as it is today in a condition to be checked. If the present state of affairs continues the city of Honolulu will be placed in much the same situation as many cities in Japan. It is to be hoped that this civilized country has not reached the point where it will allow an evil to exist without turning a hand to at least keep it within its present bounds.

PROVIDE FOR THE DEPARTMENTS.

In discussing the canal and cable projects now before the United States Congress, the Washington Post holds to the belief that with the present condition of national finances it is improbable that any immediate steps will be taken to commit the Government to

any kind of public work involving a large outlay. The hope is expressed, however, that Congress will not resort to "cheese-paring expedients which will cripple the public service, and in the end add to the cost of the Government." Our Hawaiian legislators stand in danger of making use of cheese-paring expedients, but in this case it is not the public works that are to be doctored. Some of the members seem to have become so thoroughly enthused with thoughts of public improvements that they are blind to the needs of the departments where the responsibility of carrying out the work rests. The departments of the Government, as at present conducted, are not wasting public money; in fact they are guarding it well. The question is not how few men it is possible for the departments to get along with, but with what number the work can be carried on to the best advantage. The people of this country cannot afford to cripple the department of public instruction, or the department of public works. These two, of all others, are closely associated with national progress, and should receive ample provision in the appropriations. Make preparations to have the work well done before branching out into new schemes.

HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTIONS REVIEWED.

One of the recent publications of the Johns Hopkins Press in the series of university studies in Historical and Political Science is a treatise on the "Constitutional History of Hawaii," written by Prof. Henry E. Chambers. In the introduction the author gives a brief sketch of the discovery of these islands and the conditions found by the early settlers. He speaks of the intermingling of whalers and seamen with the native population, and the seeds of antipathy sown by this class of men against the better class of whites, the bona fide home seekers who came at a later day and endeavored to establish a higher state of morality and civilization.

Of the missionaries who first came to the islands in 1820 the author says: "Their advent worked a great change. They stood as mediators between antagonistic elements, thwarting the baser instincts of such whites as were criminally inclined, and fostering the noble qualities of the more intelligent of the natives. Their work still endures. Hawaii is the bright particular star in the galaxy of missionary enterprise."

As evidence of this fact, the large proportion of the population enrolled in the public schools, the postal savings system, the postoffices, large exports and imports, commercial, agricultural and mercantile enterprises, churches, colleges, schools, cities and villages are noted.

By Kamehameha sending to the United States for a legal adviser in drawing up the first constitution, Prof. Chambers believes the savage king selected a method of procedure that might well be copied by more enlightened communities.

"Suppose, when it is determined by one of our American States to adopt a constitution, that the convention, before exercising the sovereign authority entrusted to it, would send to Ann Arbor, Princeton and Cambridge and procure the matured thoughts of those who have mastered the problems of institutions, governmental control and functions and administrative sciences, what tremendous results would follow."

The origin and growth of the first Hawaiian constitution is noted as a singular instance in modern constitution-making, inasmuch as in most cases constitutional liberty has been demanded by the people, a growth from below upwards. "In this case it was a growth downward—at least during its formative phases."

The author points out the leading features of the "First Written Constitution," the "Organic acts of 1845," the "Constitution of 1864," the revolution and resulting constitution of 1887, and finally the revolution of 1893, and the Constitution of the Republic.

The author calls attention to the fact that the natives of Hawaii have no grievances against the Anglo-Saxon civilization.

"There have been no wars of extermination, as in the case of the American

Indian; no oppressive tyrannies. Side by side with the natives, the foreigners have consented to dwell under native rulers, so long as stability and human rights were assured. Through the efforts of the missionaries more Hawaiians are coping against extinction, in the approach of civilization, than any of the once savage Polynesian races."

In the closing remarks a glowing tribute is paid the Constitution of the Republic. The author holds that Hawaii has intelligently profited by the constitutional experiences of other nations, "and in several respects the constitution, under which as the Republic of Hawaii, she is today governed, is an advance upon all existing constitutions. She has solved the problem of placing the exercise of governmental authority where it rightfully belongs—with those whose intelligence and thought have made them most vitally concerned in the stable and wise administration of law. And yet no right which enlightened liberty has wrested from absolutism in the countries of modern civilization is denied to the humblest Hawaiian citizen, notwithstanding this comparative concentration of power."

A BAD PRECEDENT.

The right of petition to the Legislature is the undoubted prerogative of every one within the Republic, or of any body of men within the Republic. The right of public meeting is equally undoubted. This is conferred by every constitution; it is one of the solid pillars upon which all freedom rests.

But it is by no means a right of a body of men to march to the Legislature and by an apparent display of numerical force to attempt to influence the action of the Representatives and Senators. In this a distinct mistake was made by the leaders of the Portuguese in this city, and an equal mistake was made by the Executive in allowing so large a body of men to march into the Executive grounds. That the people who were in the procession were perfectly orderly and well disposed has nothing to do with the matter. The whole hinges upon the fact of some hundreds of men coming into the grounds of the Executive building. An English act prohibits "the presentation of a petition by more than two persons" under penalty of £100.

If the Portuguese have had conceded them the right of marching into the grounds of the Executive building some hundreds strong, there is no reason why the Japanese should not claim a similar right, and march into the same spot some thousands strong. Should they do so, who could deny that such an assemblage was a distinct menace to the members of the two houses?

The proper procedure in such cases is to hold a mass meeting, pass resolutions, draw up a petition, and appoint a committee to wait upon some member who would present the petition to the House. Anson, in his work on the "Law and Custom of the Constitution," says: "Every petition must be presented to the House by a member." There can be no direct appeal to the House from a committee of outsiders. It is most important that the representatives of the people should be completely unhampered by outside influence, and the various "privileges" enjoyed by members are mainly framed for this purpose.

In the method of procedure the affair of Wednesday was distinctly a bad precedent. We do not believe that any one gave the subject the thought that the gravity of the precedent merited, and we feel assured that had it been pointed out to the leaders of the Portuguese, they would never have advised the action that was taken. In view of the advantage that might be taken of this precedent, by a class of people not so kindly disposed as the Portuguese colony, it would be well for the Legislature to pass a law that would prevent such assemblages going within the grounds of the Executive building.

LABOR PROBLEM SOLUTIONS.

The first meeting of the Third House, Thursday evening, was attended with quite as much success as such ventures usually are when first launched. With proper nursing and by the promoters of the movement keeping constantly at it, the organization can undoubtedly

be made a valuable one for obtaining a general expression from the working men of the country.

In the discussion of the labor problem, with which the presence of the Asiatic is closely associated, the first inclination of the white working man is to say, "The Asiatic must go." But when it comes to naming the road by which the Asiatic is to travel out of the country, the working man and the statesman runs against a stone wall. It is action, not words, that counts, and during the last few years that the citizens of the country have been talking, the Asiatic has been quietly working his way into a position from which it is not an easy matter to oust him. A great many people seem to think that the Chinese and Japanese can be put down and out with one sweeping blow or a stroke of the pen. They were never so thoroughly mistaken.

The only way to meet the competition of Chinese and Japanese is for this country to systematically foster Anglo-Saxon citizenship. There has been a great deal said about the equalization of races. The plantations can get along better by dividing their labor between the European and the Asiatic, but it seems never to have occurred to the public mind that outside the contract labor practically nothing is being done to carry out this principle of equalization. What is being done today to bring the Anglo-Saxon to this country? How much money is being expended to bring an Occidental population to the country to check the advance of the Orientals? It may be said that we have little to offer the American or European. And it may also be said without danger of successful refutation that what we have to offer will continue to grow beautifully less if the Anglo-Saxon people in whose hands the Government is today, maintain their present attitude of inactive despondency, continue to ask of each other in a dazed manner, "What are we going to do about it?"

Not many months ago a Labor Commission was appointed to investigate and report on the conditions of labor in the country, and the Commission did its work well, setting forth at length the reasons for the great and urgent necessity for securing the immigration of the American farmer to this country, the primary object being to strengthen the Anglo-Saxon colony. What is the result? Simply because the Labor Commission did not solve the problem in a day many of our wiseacres have dubbed their work a farce; the Legislature has ignored their suggestions, and today the very arm which if kept at work would render some assistance by developing the work that has already been done, has been to all intents and purposes cut off. Although a good beginning was made, the country, in the solution of the labor and Anglo-Saxon citizenship problem, is standing stock still. Who is responsible for the situation? The Anglo-Saxon citizens of the country. They and they alone. We may berate the Asiatic, but that will not work a benefit. We may talk about abrogation of treaties, and while pondering over the advisability of such a move the Asiatic will have worked his way in and obtained the whip end.

There are many points in the quiet, unassuming advance of the Asiatic that might be copied with profit. While discussing what is to be done, bring the American farmer to the country, and thereby quietly fill in the interstices which he can occupy and make a good living at it, too. It may cost some money to bring the American to our shores, but he will be needed some day, more, possibly, than he is at present. Build up the Anglo-Saxon colony and the Asiatic problem will take care of itself.

Not To Be Trifled With.
(From Cincinnati Gazette.)

Will people never learn that a cold is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little injudicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are today countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected—When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effectual. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. BAXSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS.

How the Hawaiians Came to Hawaii.

LEAVES FROM OLD RECORDS.

J. M. Poepeo's Lecture Last Night. The Natives Idea of the Creation. A Divided Gourd Makes Two Hemispheres—But One Continent.

"The Origin of the Hawaiian Islands" was the subject selected by J. M. Poepeo editor of the Kuokoa, for a very interesting lecture at the Young Hawaiian Institute last night.

After the lecturer had described the geographical position occupied by the Hawaiian Islands in the North Pacific and their distance from North America and from Asia, as well as from Tahiti and Australia, he pointed out the reason why the Hawaiian Islands are designated by the natives as "Pae Aina."

"It is on account," said the speaker, "of their standing in a row, from southeast to northwest. The old Hawaiians knew this position, and the bard of the ancients, Kamahualele, more especially, made it the subject of a mele.

The lecturer did not claim to bring out the geological researches concerning these islands, or to advance any fixed theory as to how they came into existence; whether they are the result of an upheaval from the bottom of the sea by volcanic action or that they are remnants of an old continent once occupied in the Pacific, portions of which are subsided into the deep; but he simply gave what is known as the belief of the ancient Hawaiians as to the origin of the islands as recorded in their old mele, together with certain theories advanced by some modern geologists, among whom are Agassiz and Dana, and adopted by the late King Kalakaua as pertaining to the islands of the Pacific.

Mr. Poepeo sub-divided his subject into three separate divisions:

First—The old Hawaiian point of view as relating to the creation, but more especially of the heavens and earth.

Second—The origin of the Hawaiian Islands according to the Hawaiian tradition.

Third—The theories advanced by some of the modern geologists, including Agassiz and Dana, concerning these islands.

Under the first division he pointed out that the old Hawaiians had three different opinions as to how the heavens and earth were created, none of them fixed or unchangeable. One was that the heavens and earth came into existence by volcanic action. Another that they had a natural birth, and still another that they were created by three gods who were supreme beings.

In support of the first of the three divisions, the lecturer quoted a part of an old mele known as "Mele Koihonua," entitled "Ka Holoua i ka Papa Apuapo Lono i ke Kapularie," and some of the lines from the mele of Kumulipo, which showed that the heavens and earth were made by volcanic action.

Following this came several of the old traditions showing the natural birth of these islands:

In the genealogy of Puanue it is said that one Paialani (K) was the husband and Kumukajiankekaa (W) the wife, came forth the four quarters of the earth and the foundations of the heavens. And in the genealogy of Kumuhonua, the man, and Kamaleli, the woman, came forth the foundation of the earth. And that in the genealogy of Wakea, the progenitor of the Hawaiian race, as some supposed, his wife, Papa, gave birth to a gourd or "umeke." Wakea is said to have taken the cover from the umeke and thrown it high above him. The result was the sky and the canopy of heaven.

When this had been accomplished Wakea took the pulp from the gourd and threw it up into the heavens. The pulp turned into a bright light, which today is the sun, and the seeds turned into stars. The white, watery substance in the pulp and on the rim of the umeke turned into clouds, and the watery substance from the gourd itself was thrown into the clouds and became rain.

Then Wakea cut the body of the umeke into two parts; one part was the land and the other the ocean.

Mr. Poepeo could not recommend this account as showing the old Hawaiian superstition as to the creation, but it may be drawn from this that the earth was believed by them to be a round body, flattened on two sides—meaning the two poles of the earth, as represented by the two flattened or depressed sides of an "umeke."

Not only that, but they believe also that there were two hemispheres at the beginning of the creation, one of land and one of ocean, which corresponds with the account given in Genesis, I, 9-10. The lecturer quoted S. M. Kamakau, a celebrated local historian, who assisted A. Fornander in his Polynesian researches, as giving the opinion that there are many old accounts to prove that the heavens and earth were created by three gods known as Kane, Ku and Lono.

Ku was also called Ku ka Pao, the architect, he being the second person and seemed to be the creator. Lono was honored sitting or living upon the waters, it being the third person. This is believed to refer to the spirit of God, moving upon the face of the waters, and it is supported by many old Hawaiian traditions.

The lecturer evidently took this subdivision to show the faith or belief of the ancient Hawaiians. Arriving at the second subdivision of the subject as to the origin of the Hawaiian islands, according to ancient mele, one distinct-

ively points to a time when these islands were one land, spreading from north to south, and at the time of Kahiko, who is also known as Kahikouamea, that this large tract of land has been divided into islands.

An old tradition started here, that this "Kakiko" by command of God he had his wife and children "packed" upon a large floating log called Konikonihia, and they were carried upon the bosom of the sea, and after a while they were landed upon Mauna Kea.

In one mele, certain lands known to the old Hawaiians were connected with each other by an isthmus. These were Wawau, Upolu, Pukala-Ika Pukala Nui, Alala, Pelua, Palana and Holani on one side, and Ulu-Nui, Hilalo and Hakalaua on the other.

The lecturer quoted Professors Dana and Agassiz's theories relating to the several atolls in the Pacific ocean, to support the old Hawaiian tradition that the Hawaiian Islands are remnants of an old continent.

The lecture gave evidence of careful research on the part of Mr. Poepeo, and is one which would be of interest to a great number of white persons if delivered in English.

During the next three months Southern California will be engaged in picking its orange crop, which is estimated at 2,800,000 boxes, or two-thirds of a full yield. The crop will sell for \$5,000,000, which is an excellent return for an industry only fifteen years old. About \$33,000,000 has been invested in the orange groves of Southern California. There are in bearing 10,000 acres, and 80,000 more



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On THURSDAY, April 23d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following lands and leases in Puna, Hawaii:

1. Land of Hilliloa, Puna, containing 75.32 acres. Upset price.....\$301.28 Survey charges..... 70.00

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Plans of above lands may be seen and further particulars obtained at office of the Agent of Public Lands, Honolulu, or of E. D. Baldwin, Sub-Agent, Hilo.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 24th, 1896.

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